

PRO-SLAVERY REVOLUTION.

MARYLAND—"THE HEART OF OUR UNION."

BY A. J. H. DUKANE.

"Gov. Hicks of Maryland refuses the action of the Secessionists, and refuses to call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of joining other Southern States in forming a separate Confederacy."

UNROLL THE NATION'S crumpled chart—

Half rent, amid disunion's jars—

And mark the State whose loyal heart

Bears for the Union stars!—

Unfold the Nation's banner'd blue,

And flash its gales from hill to hill;

For Maryland, thank God! is true—

True to the Union still!

Behold! from Vernon's solemn gloom

Our Father lifts his guardian hand;

Behold! from Vernon's silent tomb

He points to us—MARYLAND!

As if, in sooth, his Mother's name

Could link no worthier soul with fame!

No need hast thou, O Baltimore!

Of staid shafts, to crown thy shore!

While roll the waves of Chesapeake

Their reward song thy truth shall speak;

And round our home, returning ships

Cry "UNION STILL!" with eager lips!

For, high on Allegheny's edge,

And blue Kotzebue's misty ridge,

And up the ancient Warrior's crage,

I see ten thousand sturdy sages;

And, woven with every stripe and star,

In scrolls of glory flashing far,

I see THE UNION'S azure band

Enclasp the zone of Maryland!

Heart of our Nation!—nobly stood

To breast and baffle Danger's shocks!

Triumphant, in the flaming battle-field—

True, at the Ballot-Box!

Heart of the Union!—Maryland!

Chirp thou thy banner in thy land!

Let this thy faith repeat:

Where Calvert's tolerant footsteps trod,

And good Charles Carroll worship'd God—

There—deep within thy hallowed soil—

Plant thou that Flag—for aye!

From Susquehanna's joyous tide,

And where Patuxent's waters glide,

To Wicomico's sunlit side,

Go Southern maidens rise!

Ye crown with wreaths your patriot band—

Go! bless the brave who loyal stand!

Go! greet the sons of Maryland!

With tips, and cheeks, and eyes!

No sweeter lip, no purer cheek,

No brighter eye, no lovelier cheek,

No warmer heart the world command,

Than woman's heart—in MARYLAND!

Faithful, amid the faithless now!

O Sister of the South! thou art!

Henceforth our Banner-Bearer thou!

Thy name—"The Union's Heart!"

Our Flag shall wave—our Union stand,

While beats the heart of Maryland!

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE—THE BORDER SLAVE STATES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1861.

The double of the President being able to stand

up against the revolutionists still longer. He has

been so long under their inspirations and

manipulations, that he is almost incapable of taking

a correct view of affairs. His mind is debauched

with the notion that the seceding States have

intrinsic ability to contend with the Federal Government.

There could not be a greater mistake.

Deep must be the disappointment and mortification

of the seceding States, should they attempt

to measure strength with the General Government.

They will, indeed, as Governor Hammond

says of South Carolina, "have a hard time."

But the President, in the excess of his timidity,

and with his sympathies in favor of the slave-

holder, is unable to perceive that slaveholder's

extreme foolishness when dissociated from the

support derived from the Government of the Union.

By some strange processes of reasoning, he

seems to have come to the conclusion that this

Government is to be broken up any way, and

that in the general disintegration one State will

be just as strong as another. This is the dreary

fallacy that vitiates the conclusions of all the

revolutionists. They think they can pull down

the Government, and reduce all the States that

compose it to one common level, and one com-

mon ruin. They believe in dividing the public

property as though it were the assets of a bank-

and distinctly presented by the Senator from Louisiana in his place in the Senate chamber. They profess themselves willing to brave it all—aye, welcome it all—sooner than submit to a constitutional decision of the people in regard to the election of a President for the brief term of four years. Was there ever such gigantic folly and madness? And will the Border Slave States, that have hitherto neither entertained nor contemplated any such hideous purpose, allow themselves to be suddenly and unthinkingly hurried into such a frightful abyss as this? Unless the people of those States shall become utterly bereft of all reason, it seems impossible. Let them pause while there is yet time. This National Government will be preserved. This Capital will be retained and maintained at all hazards. No matter what it costs, no matter what the sacrifice. It will be done.

It is to be hoped the President will be prompted by this last intelligence from Georgia to emerge from the dangerous and fatal delusion by which he has been encouraged and blinded, and come out into the light of day and see his own and the country's position in its true light. It is not too late for him to retrieve his reputation and receive the forgiveness if not the benedictions of his countrymen who mean to stand by the country and its flag. And they are millions, and they will move with the might of nations.

J. S. P.

THE GEORGIA FORTS—BAKER'S SPEECH.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1861.

The consequences of the vacillation, timidity,

and imbecility of the President, are just begin-

ning to show themselves. The news that Georgia

has seized, even before seceding, upon the two

principal forts of that State, which guard the

harbor of Savannah, is announced this morning.

One of them, Fort Pulaski, is a powerful fort,

mounting 150 guns, 65 of which are 32-

pounders, 53 of them 24-pounders, and 22, 8 and

10-inch mortars and howitzers. Fort Jackson,

the other fort seized, mounts 14 guns, of which

10 are 24-pounders.

This, I suppose, is but the beginning. Every

unmanned port of the South is now likely to

fall in quick succession into the hands of the

revolutionists. I presume we may expect to hear

of the loss of the forts of Mobile and at the

mouths of the Mississippi without delay. How it

will be with the very important naval station and

forts at Pensacola, I do not know. Everything

may fall, if not captured where there is no force,

then by treachery and treason where there is.

If the Government had acted with vigor and

celerity at the start there would have been no

difficulty of this sort. As it is, time, which now

flies quickly in the operations of the revolution-

ists, will soon disclose to us the result the future

has in store.

Mr. Baker's speech receives high praise for its

great ability. But the secessionists no longer

care for talk. The most of them busied them-

selves during its delivery reading and writing,

excepting Mr. Benjamin, whom he so badly

roasted. It looks now as though the revolution-

ists meant to go on and take possession of all

the United States forts and arsenals and navy

yards in the South which can be taken, and

while this is doing to sit here in Congress and

abstract all measures designed to thwart or pun-

ish such proceedings. They also design to pre-

vent, if possible, the counting of the votes by

which Mr. Lincoln was made President. Mr.

Tombs avowed this latter purpose before leaving

Georgia. They may be expected to make the

revolution, which they have now formally com-

menced by seizing the United States forts and

arsenals in Charleston and Savannah, as thorough,

as formidable and as wide-spread as possible.

What can be so preposterous as proposing

compromises on the slavery question to men en-

gaged in such traitorous work? J. S. P.

FROM GEORGIA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 1, 1861.

Insane and joyful excitement over the future,

as their folly points it; rage as insane against

the Administration, whose very imbecility causes

their plans to halt; fierce denunciations against

all who shrink from political suicide—on the

part of the rabble; renewed endeavors to prove

that bankruptcy is a national blessing, free ap-

peals to Southern pugnacity, turgid rhetoric, and

most transparent sophistry—on the part of the

demagogues; gloomy countenances and heavy hearts,

the silence of doubt and disquiet—on the part

of those from whom reason has not finally depar-

ted; restlessness by day, forbidden meetings by night,

furtive listenings and strange imaginings at all

times—on the part of the slave; upon these

things the sun of the New Year rises here. The

incidents which mark the progress of the rebellion

in Georgia are comparatively few at present, and

there is much sameness about the daily narra-

tives. The secessionists are still in the

process of organizing, and the Government

is still in the process of organizing.

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The secessionists are still in the

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exists between the New-York and Palmetto regi-

ments, and the intense cordiality still exists between

the survivors of both regiments, and nobody will be

surprised that the South Carolinians officers when they

read the calumnious assertions of their Governor.

I frankly confess that my sympathies have been

with South Carolina; but if their cause in the

present emergency can find no other support than

that afforded by falsehood, uttered through their chief

executive officer, then I shall bid them farewell, and

hereafter cast my lot with those who have truth on

their side.

A NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER.

CONCILIATION PROPOSED.

A Pennsylvania correspondent proposes that South

Carolina should concede her sister States as follows:

"The State of South Carolina must, before she can expect

to be heard by those whom she has so long insulted, in the

first place, make an honorable apology for the insult offered Mr.

Sumner, of Massachusetts, and, through him, to that patriotic State;

second, acknowledge the wrong she has done by suppressing and

impounding five regiments from other States, guilty of no crime,

when she has done, contrary to the national compact to the

effect of the protest of the other States, to make no war

under the protection of the United States; third, withdraw her troops from the

United States; fourth, cease to insult any of the Free States; fifth,

make reparation or compensation for all the damage done or

caused by her or her citizens to the United States or to any citizens

of other States, as far as in her power; sixth, give sufficient

security for being hereafter a quiet and peaceable State.